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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Death of Edward Everett.

The nation yesterday lost an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar and orator, a pure patriot and good citizen. EDWARD EVERETT is dead. The telegraph informs us that he died yesterday at his residence in Boston, from apoplexy, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. EVERETT was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11th, 1794. At the age of thirteen he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors. For some years after graduating he was employed in the College as tutor, and pursued his studies in divinity, the profession of his choice. In 1813 he became pastor of Brattle street Church, and won admiration for the eloquence and power of his discourses. In 1814 he was chosen to fill the chair of Greek literature in Harvard College, previous to assuming which he made an extended tour of Europe, remaining two years in the University of Gottingen.

Mr. EVERETT'S public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress, the nomination being the result of a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, and without distinction of party. Mr. EVERETT served ten years in Congress, during the whole of which period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Of the many delicate and important trusts committed to the attention of Mr. EVERETT during this period we cannot at this time speak. They were all discharged in a manner highly creditable to the Government and with honor to himself. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a re-election to Congress, and was at the same time chosen to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, which position he filled four successive terms. He was appointed by President HARRISON to represent the country at the Court of St. James, at a time our relations with Great Britain were grave. Entering at once upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties he justified by his ability, discretion and tact, the large confidence which had been reposed in him. In the famous ASHBURTON Treaty, Mr. EVERETT had a most important part.

In 1843, Mr. EVERETT was tendered the new mission to China, which he declined, and returning to the United States, in 1845, he was elected President of Harvard University. This position he held for three years and was compelled by declining health to resign. Upon the death of the great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, in November, 1852, Mr. EVERETT was called by President FILLMORE to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State, which he held during the last four months of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration. Before leaving the Department of State, Mr. EVERETT was elected by the Massachusetts Legislature to the Senate of the United States. He took his seat at the commencement of the special Executive Session in Washington in March, 1853, and made an able and elaborate speech on the Central American question. In February, 1854, he made a great speech in opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, soon after which he resigned on account of failing health. In 1856, Mr. EVERETT delivered his great oration on the character of WASHINGTON, the proceeds from which were applied to the purchase of Mount Vernon, the burial place of WASHINGTON. Within a period of three years the lecture was delivered in various parts of the country more than one hundred and thirty times, and realized for the Mount Vernon Fund upwards of $60,000.

In 1860, Mr. EVERETT was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Constitutional Union ticket, which was defeated. Since the commencement of the present national trouble he has labored with voice and pen, earnestly and continually, in behalf of the Union Government, and would have authorities in every patriotic movement for the preservation of the Union. The death of such a man is at all times to be deplored, and the news of Mr. EVERETT'S demise at this time with be received with profound and unfeigned regret by every patriotic heart in the Union.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The Boston *Traveller*, of Friday, says: "The recent news from Georgia, the movements of Sherman towards Charleston, and the fact that another expedition is on its way to Wilmington, have capsized the calculations of the gold speculators."

The subscriptions in Philadelphia for the relief of the Savannah sufferers, up to noon Saturday, amounted to $21,000, and the sum will be increased.

Three army correspondents have escaped from the rebels and arrived at Nashville. A. D. Richardson (formerly of the Pittsburgh press and army correspondent of the *Tribune*), who has been in rebel prisons for eighteen months, is one of them. He telegraphed to the *Tribune* on Friday the following expressive dispatch:

"Out of the jaws of death—out of the gates of hell."

A. F. Croskey's distillery, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. Loss on building and stock, $90,000; insurance, $42,000.

The President has recognized Ernest Napoleon Marie Godeux as Consul of France at New Orleans, and Christian Hoffmann as Consul of the Dukedom of Saxe Mingieu for the State of Louisiana.

After long confinement to his residence, caused by fracture of his arm, Secretary Seward has resumed his duties at the State Department.

Efforts are being made in California to open a direct trade between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, by a road to Colorado river, which would give a nearer source of supplies and market than at present.

Subscriptions to the Sanitary and Christian Commission are coming in very briskly to San Francisco from all parts of California.

The monitor Camanche, built at San Francisco, will make her first trial trip this week.

Dates from Panama to the 5th, state that the town of Esmeralda, Ecuador, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 4th ult. Loss, $100,000. A letter from Valparaiso, of 24th ult., says the Spanish question appears more intricate than ever. The continued delay of the Spanish fleet have informed their President that they cannot cope with the Spaniards. A letter from Callao, of the 28th, says that the Spanish fleet had been reinforced by three ships of war. The Panama *Star* says it learns that all restrictions are being removed by the Japanese treaty. Large quantities of silk, accordingly, it is said, have arrived at Kanagawa, and European merchants were congratulating themselves on the improved prospect of business.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington special says the receipts from Internal Revenue last week have averaged nearly one million of dollars. Important military intelligence is expected.

Governor Fletcher issued his proclamation on Saturday declaring Missouri a free State in accordance with the emancipation ordinance passed by the State Convention. Hundreds of business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated Saturday night. Bands were playing, fireworks exploding, and thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic citizens thronged the streets to witness the grand spectacle.

The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cherokee bayou, Arkansas, under Lieutenant Raine, a few days since, killed nineteen guerrillas, and captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

It appears, says a Washington dispatch, from conversation with Mrs. Foote, that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator Foote accompanied her but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac. In the meantime an order was issued to the rebel Provost Marshal, at Fredericksburgh, by Secretary Seddon, for his arrest. He was accordingly traced to Dumfries and there captured and taken back to Richmond.

The Commercial *Advertiser* says: It is assured by a gentleman from Savannah, that several Union Conventions were being held in Georgia when he left that State.

Tremendous Peace Rumors.

The following is a Washington despach to the New York *Tribune*. We give it as the last piece of sensation extant:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An old hand at peace negotiation declared to a committee-room full of congressmen, that from his knowledge of what was and would be done in Richmond, he knew that a cessation of hostilities preliminary to formal negotiations, would take place within ten days. Mr. Blair has not returned. General Grant telegraphed to-night that the Richmond paper received at headquarters to-day, contain nothing of interest. The air is full of a feeling of coming peace. All that talk speak of the close of the war as at hand. Men feel peace in their bones, as they say many shrewd men feel it in their pockets. Some one member of Congress sent orders North today to instantly sell their stocks; they dreaded a speedy fall. The wife of Senator Foote was hooked to by the speculators in peace as a good mine of news to be worked, instantly, that she was under Chadwick's roof. But the lady was weary and depressed, and needed, perhaps, extensive shopping before she received friends. To-morrow the hand of a new peace maker will fall heavily on Jeff. Davis.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TALK ABOUT PEACE

No Ambassadors on Either Side Appointed.

F. P. Blair, Sr.'s, Visit to Richmond.

Rumors of the Object of it.

Treasury Requisitions to be Paid.

Receipts from the Income Tax.

Gen. Butler Surprised at His Removal.

Union Prisoners Held as Hostages.

Arrangements for Their Release Being Made.

New National Banks Authorized.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

A vast amount of the peace talk which now floods the capital is absurd. It is not true that ambassadors from Jeff. Davis are on their way here, nor that any authorized ambassador to Jeff. Davis has gone down, nor that any serious expectation of immediate results from either the senior Blair's mission or that of General Singleton, is anticipated. So far as any actual authority was given these gentlemen by our Government, it was solely on private grounds. Even Mr. Blair was in no wise authorized to say anything for Mr. Lincoln, either to Jeff. Davis or to anybody else. His pass to the front, and through our lines, was signed Abraham Lincoln. That forwarded under rebel flag of truce to General Grant's headquarters for him was signed by James A. Seldon, Rebel Secretary of War, and was in the following words: "Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, January 5th, 1865. Permission is hereby granted to Francis P. Blair, Sr., to visit Richmond on private business. He will regard himself as on parole of honor while within the Confederate lines."

Intimations are given out by members of Mr. Blair's family here, to the effect that his main errand is to obtain from John C. Breckinridge, who is his nephew, certain business papers connected with the family estate. It is denied on the same authority that any considerable number of Mr. Blair's private letters or other papers were carried off by the rebels last summer. On the contrary, Breckinridge had them collected and carried up to the garret to be out of the way of his soldiers, and there they were found after the rebels had retreated.

Of course, everybody knows that Mr. Blair never started to Richmond in the dead of winter merely to obtain certain business papers, as well as that he did not start without a thorough understanding with Mr. Lincoln of the positions he would take in conversation with the rebel chiefs. Nevertheless the pass given above, and the other facts stated, show that there is no recognized public object for the visit either on our part or on that of the rebels, and that whatever Mr. Blair does must be wholly and utterly informal. It follows that the expectation, apparently cherished in some quarters, that Mr. Blair's return will be accompanied by rebel propositions for peace, or by anything definite and tangible on the subject of peace, is wholly unwarranted.

The Treasury Department promises to pay all suspended requisitions up to the first of January, 1865, prior to the end of this month. The receipts from the income tax have began to swell the internal revenue so that this month it will amount to not less than twenty-five millions. The large sale of 10-40s has given a temporary ease to the department which is enabling it thus to work down its indebtedness.

The officer who delivered to Gen. Butler the order relieving him of command describes him as very much surprised and affected by it, and as particularly astounded that it should have come from Gen. Grant.

An agreement has been entered into between our own and the rebel authorities, whereby all prisoners of war held in close confinement, or in irons, or hostages, are to be released immediately, and placed on the same footing as ordinary prisoners of war. Two Western officers, Captain Harbrecht, of Cincinnati, stepbrother to Fred. Hassanreck, and Lieutenant Parvey, of Illinois, who have been confined for a long time in the dungeon of Libby Prison, have already been released from close confinement, and will soon be exchanged.

They were held as hostages for the rebel recruiting officers captured last year by General Burnside, in Kentucky. The arrangement has been effected by the efforts of Fred. Hassanrek, Minister to Ecuador, who has been for some days at General Grant's headquarters, urging its adoption.

There is considerable opposition in the Senate Military Committee to confirming General J. K. Barnes as Surgeon General, on the ground of his alleged copperheadism.

By direction of the President, Captain Robert Dorr, of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed the service for violating the mustering regulation by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of Major, into which he caused and permitted himself to be mustered. Commanding Generals of armies and departments are ordered by the Secretary of War to cause this order to be promulgated to their respective commands.

By order of the President, the sub-districts of the Albemarle, in the military district of North Carolina, have been discontinued.

Surgeon John M. Robinson, of Cincinnati, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay and allowances; to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or emolument under the Government of the United States; to pay a fine of three hundred dollars, and to be confined at hard labor for one year in such prison as shall be designated by the Secretary of War; his sentence to be published in a daily newspaper at Cincinnati. Among other charges which were found against him was that of obtaining money from the United States by false and fraudulent representations. The sentence has been approved by the President, and the Albany penitentiary, New York, selected as his place of confinement.

Thirty-two national banks were authorized last week, with an aggregate capital of a million and a half of dollars. Among them are the following Western banks: National Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, capital one hundred thousand dollars; Union National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, capital five hundred thousand; First National Bank of Aurora, Indiana, capital one hundred thousand dollars; First National Bank of New Albany, Indiana, capital two hundred thousand dollars; Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Quincy, Illinois, capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, capital sixty thousand dollors; Commercial Bank of Chicago, capital two hundred thousand dollars; First National Bank of Batoria, Ohio, capital one hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of National Bank currency for the week ending January 14th, was two millions four hundred thousand dollars. The total now in circulation, is eighty millions, four hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Generals Weitzel and Ames, and other prominent officers who accompanied the recent Wilmington expedition, will be summoned to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in reference to the matter; also, Admiral Porter and other naval officers.

General Singleton's friends, like the senior Blair's, have private business to settle up as the ostensible reason for his trip to the South. He avowed here to Democratic Congressmen, that while he should embrace an opportunity to talk with the rebel leaders on peace, if he could get it, he went, independent of this, to bring North a couple of nieces who were in destitute circumstances.

The denial of the Richmond papers that old Frank Blair was within their lines is known here to be merely a blind. Blair may not have gone direct to Richmond, but he is known here to be some where within the limits of the Confederacy.

Gen. J. S. Brisbin, of Kentucky, and Gen. Bragg, from the army of the Potomac are in town.

FROM RICHMOND.

F. P. Blair Not Yet Arrived.

Gov. Brown Furloughs the Georgia Militia.

Peace Question in the Rebel Congress.

President and Senate Only Can Make Treaty of Peace.

Separate State Action Revolutionary.

The Defense of Fort Fisher.

The Question of Making Lee Dictator.

A GROWL AT THE CROAKERS.

Despondency in High Places.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, says "It was reported yesterday that Mr. Blair, the Yankee peace commissioner arrived during the day and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is untrue that the Secretary of War has sent him a pass to visit Richmond, but we do not doubt that he is in Grant's camp. We have not yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of Georgia militia, says Gov. Brown remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by a military court martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty the pains and penalties of desertion would be visited upon them.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the constitution, Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the States by the intervention or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy are unauthorized by the Constitution of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 15.

A rebel surgeon publishes in the Richmond *Whig* a statement of his experiences in Northern prisons. He complains of harsh treatment by a Marshal at Camp Chase and Fort Delaware.

Richmond papers publish official reports of the defense of Fort Fisher and surrounding works. The strength of the garrison and the damage done by the bombardment are not stated.

The *Sentinel* states that the discord between Butler and Porter was the cause of our failure. One of the rebel prisoners says eight guns were disabled in Fort Fisher, and that the severe shelling drove the men to the casemates, where they fully expected an assault, and could have made but little resistance.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th has a long article on the question of making Lee dictator, and says: "Some of our cotemporaries have been discussing whether the appointment of Gen Lee, with power to command all our armies, would have a tendency to dispel the despondency caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say he would have no effect to create the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried; it has been far in excess of what circumstances would justify, and intensified by evil-boding croakers here and in bar rooms. It is even to be feared that some of the croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and serenity are to be expected, and in consequence is specially injurious.

"Having taken pains to ascertain facts, we will now say that General Lee is highest in command in the army. Whenever General Lee is in the field, therefore, commands in person, only all troops within his department, but all who may happen to move in connection with his command. His skill in his profession is unbounded solely by his own opinion, and his command in the field is as large, and extends over as great a department as he is willing to control. The President has made the appointment now urged, and General Lee found it impossible to do both duties. The President, reluctantly, at General Lee's own request was compelled to choose between relieving him from command of the army defending Richmond, or from general command over all our armies."

The *Sentinel* further says:—Lee and Davis harmonize, and then concludes as follows—Would that so eminent an example were followed by all. And we should soon see that confidence animate the people that would put to shame the croaking and despondency, faultfinding and faint-heartedness, that now distresses so many of our public men, and produces effects injurious to our cause.

The *Dispatch* has a long editorial: "We will not, in this dark hour of our national distress, feit by the President of the Confederates state as keenly as by the most sensitive of his countrymen, help to add to his afflictions by reproach and denunciation."

The *Examiner* says: "We are not in the least danger of being subjugated, unless leading men who compose Congress and the Legislature are absolutely resolved upon it, but one thing is to be truly feared, decay of public spirit before the continued spectacle of executive and legislative subserviency."

The same paper says their is no place of safe to for storing cotton in the South as the raids of the enemy's cavalry reach every corner of the Confederacy. It recommends the passage of a law for the burning of all cotton and tobacco in the South not needed for the use of the Government.

Gen. Early, in a letter to the Rebel Congress, denies the statements of his drunkeness in the Shenandoah Valley, and says no respecable man ever saw him drunk in camp, on march or in battle.

FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CUT.

Expedition to Aid in Isolating Richmond

Peace in Georgia and North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion* gives the following reports:

"I learn that the expedition that went up the Savannah the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles up the river, a large force was landed, which was marched to the Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten miles of the road was completely destroyed. This expedition met with little opposition.

"General Foster's forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting much.

"This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before Sherman will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States.

"It is understood here that the proper authorities have gone to Savannah for the purpose of settling the terms on which Georgia can be received back into the Union. The common people are ripe for such a movement, and but few of the State authorities are averse to it. I am inclined to think that this delegation will not stop with Georgia, but also proceed to North Carolina. The late big vote in the lower house of the legislature in North Carolina on peace resolutions has greatly strengthened the peace party in that State, and they are becoming bolder in their opposition to the war every day. There is trouble ahead for the Confederacy in these States, or I am no prophet."

From Cairo and Below.

Sale of Products in Rebel States.

Important Order from Gen. Canby.

Rebel Gov. Harris Visits Forrest.

CAIRO, January 14.

The steamer Marble City, from New Orleans on the 7th, has arrived. The steamship Creole left for New York on the 6th, but broke her machinery when sixty miles below the city, and was obliged to return. Her passengers and mails were transhipped to the Morning Star, which would leave on the evening of the 7th inst.

Gen. Canby has issued an order directing naval commanders to seize all boats found landing or engaged in unlawful trade with the enemy, at points not under military supervision. He also says no permits will be given for the transportation of products or merchandize, any districts or supplies except to and from places within the lines of actual occupation by our forces. All products found moving in violation of the law are to be seized and turned over to the purchasing agent of the district where found. Persons owning or controlling the products of insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within our lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under the act of Congress, and a pass granted insuring their protection, but goods forfeited by bad faith or misconduct while within the lines.

Two hundred bales of cotton were sold in New Orleans at $1 10 for middling. Sugar and molasses firm.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Grierson, arrived at Memphis on the 11th.

The rebel Governor Harris is on a visit to Forrest, at Paris, Tenn.

The steamer Silver Moon passed up for Cincinnati, with 568 bales of cotton.

WILMINGTON.

Supplementary Reports of Admiral Porter.

rp Rejoinder to General Butler.

The Troops Might Easily have Taken Fort Fisher.

Its Garrison Left at Night to Escape Capture.

WHY THE EXPEDITION FAILED

Butler Assumes Command Without Orders.

He Returns in Disobedience to Orders.

Gen. Weitzel Put in Command by Grant.

Butler Sets Him and Grant's Orders Aside.

What Grant Wanted, and Why He was Disappointed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

Rear Admiral Porter has forwarded to the Navy Department two supplementary reports, relating to what he calls "the attempt now being made to create the impression that I delayed much longer than necessary, and could have attacked on the 18th as well as the 24th." He says:

If the army, after landing on the 25th, could not undertake the assault, they could not have done so on the 18th. The delay, if any, gave them a thousand more men. When General Butler was about to start from Fortress Monroe, having embarked his men in a storm, when I told him he could not possibly leave for two days, I asked him to wait a day later if I started, as my vessels were slow, but he started off for the rendezvous he had himself established, showed himself to the enemy, and retarded our whole design." The Admiral then makes extracts from the log book to show that from the 16th to the 22d the weather was not calm as General Butler represented, and says the General left the rendezvous on account of a stress of weather, although even the monitors and powder boat were able to ride it out. "I do not," he says, "attribute the report that we had wasted time to the General, but to some junior member of his staff who was not as good a seaman as the General himself."

He goes on to say: "The military part of the expedition was got up in a most unmilitary manner" and proceeds to specify, mentioning bad transports, no arrangement for condensing water, scarcity of cooked rations, no entrenching tools or siege guns, and no allowance for contingencies of any sort. The Admiral admits that a good deal would be done by the explosion of the powder boat, although he did not depend on it. He does not think the troops might easily have taken the fort, and even says the garrison left after nightfall, to avoid capture.

In the next dispatch, the Admiral fortifies his declaration that he could not have landed on the 18th by the testimony of Lieut. Preston and an officer of the Coast Survey, and defends himself from the charge of blowing up the powder boat prematurely. He also argues that it would have been impossible to surprise the rebels. He concludes:

I should, perhaps, have waited till the attack was made on the navy; but that is not a good rule in making war. I shall fight just as readily in defending the navy against its traducers as I would against a rebel, and think it a wise precaution to give the department information about every movement of the late expedition, as no one can make a good case out of the late failures, no matter how clever the special pleaders may be.

The material portions of Gen. Butler's report on the failure of the Wilmington expedition, were published in the columns of the COMMERCIAL several days ago. The reports of Generals Weitzel and Ames add nothing new except that General Ames declares that not knowing of the order to re-embark, upon the report of Brevet Brigadier General Curtis, *that he could take the Fort.* I sent his brigade forward to make the attempt. But night interposed and the attempt was not made. The subsequent remark by General Ames that the attempt would have failed, suggests the inquiry, why did he order it to be made? Or, is this opinion an afterthought, in view of necessities incident to the failure of the entire enterprise, and the responsibilities thereby imposed?

In forwarding to the Department the reports of Gens. Butler, Weitzel and Ames, General Grant accompanied it with the following indorsement:

GENERAL GRANT'S INDORSEMENT ON GENERAL BUTLER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, January 7th, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. To avoid publicity of the time of sailing, and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my order to Gen. Butler to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officers of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of Gen. Butler's instructions to Gen. Weitzel, together with copies of my dispatches, and instructions to Butler relative to the expedition. It will be seen that it was never contemplated that Gen. Butler would accompany the expedition, but that Maj. Gen. Weitzel was originally named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose Sherman, and decided to sacrifice the garrison which has cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My dispatches to Gen. Butler will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned, after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions were positive to the withdrawal, or a failure, after a landing was made.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

GEN. GRANT URGES HASTE.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Nov. 30, 1864.

Major-General Butler:

I have flies of Savannah and Augusta papers, by Colonel Mulford, from which I gather that Bragg has gone to Georgia, taking with him a judge to be, most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is therefore important that Weitzel should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army.

Did you order Palmer to make the move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. .G

ANXIETY TO SEE THE EXPEDITION OFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 4, 1864.

Major General Butler:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington Expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we cannot expect to last, and on account of, and because Sherman may now be expected to strike the seacoast any day, leaving Bragg free to return. I think it advisable for you to modify Admiral Porter, and get off without delay, with or without your powder-boat.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

WHERE THE TROOPS SHOULD EMBARK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Army of the James:

I had sent you a cypher dispatch before receiving your instructions to Gen. Weitzel. I think it advisable that all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of intrenching tools, I think should be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT,
(Official.) Lieutenant General.

S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Dec. 6, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding Army of James:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the great part of the enemy's forces, now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the number and equipment of the expedition, are all right except in the unimportant one of where they embark, and the assembling of the vessels to take on board. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the main land between Cape Fear river and the Atlantic north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected, whether the enemy hold Fort Fisher or the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, the troops should intrench themselves, and by co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction and captnre of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into our hands, immediately on landing it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If this is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter for after consideration. The details for the execution are entrusted to you, and the officer immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the army operating against Richmond without delay.

(signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.
Official—T. S. Bowers, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 7.

Major General Butler:

Let Gen. Weitzel get off as soon as possible. We don't want the navy to wait an hour.

(signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
(Official.) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 11,)

Maj. Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe:

Richmond papers of the 10th, show that on the 7th Sherman was east of Ogeechee, and within 25 miles of the city of Savannah, having marched 18 miles the day before. If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprising a weak garrison.

(signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
(Official,) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 14, 1864.

Major-General Butler, Fortress Monroe:

What is the prospect for getting your expedition started? It is a great pity we got not off twelve days earlier. I am confident it would have been successful. Have you heard from Palmer? The Richmond papers give no account of any Federals on the Roanoke or Weldon road south of Weldon.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.
Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The Washington dispatch of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—The removal of General Butler was made at the instance of General Grant, who long since made up his mind, and so expressed himself to the President, that General Butler, so far as operations in the field were concerned, was a positive hindrance to their success. His removal has been on the carpet for a long while, but the fear of the extreme radical the has caused the order to be withheld until the Wilmington blunder occurred, and then the occasion was too tempting for the President to let it pass. He, therefore, signalized his first order of the new year by relieving General Butler from further command.

It is not believed, however, that the General will be left in hospital retirement, for, in an administrative way, he possesses abilities second to none, and there is no doubt he will be called upon to put those abilities in active exercise.

In the army of the James there is material for a dozen Napoleonic commanders, and under a commander of acknowledged military talent they army can be made to perform deeds to which it has hitherto been a stranger. It is said by many that Gen. Meade is the proper commander of the army, but a Western soldier, who has already made his mark on more than one field during the war.

Herald's correspondent says: The publication of the report of General Butler upon the Wilmington expedition, is understood to have been made at the request of Lieutenant General Grant. The report was originally made a week ago, but was lost from the possession of General Grant for two or three days after its receipt. General Butler was urgent for its publication, and this permission has been given to avoid the appearance or imputation of having suppressed it. As General Butler has been summarily summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he is expected to arrive in this city, instead of Lowell on Monday next. It is understood that his being relieved from command is the result of a determined onslaught upon volunteer officers, made by those who are seeking to array the regular army against the volunteers, General Butler being the only volunteer officer who is occupying a high position in military command. He is said to have several rods in pickle, the application of which before the Committee on the Conduct of the War will make others wince, and throw some light upon military operations which have not heretofore been properly understood.

Senators and members of the lower House, who have been strong supporters of Butler heretofore, now publicly remark that he should be tried by court martial, for the insulting language used in his address to his superior officers. The friends of General Grant are disposed to hold Butler to an account.

The Border Passport System.

Important Circular to Consuls.

Successful Expedition Into Georgia.

Salt Works Destroyed and Guard Captured.

Lee's Effort to Stop Sherman's March.

The Peace Feeling in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The following circular to the consular officers in the conterminous British Provinces has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 10, 1865.

Consular officers in territories contiguous with the United States, on their northern and northwestern frontiers, are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of Dec. 7, 1861, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries will, a consular fee of one dollar in addition. The existing rules of the United States Consular Agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the above mentioned territories. No person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the Department. A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter the British provinces will be promptly issued by this Department, on application, in accordance with the passport regulations.

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master Gillespie, of the United States bark Brazil, on duty in St. Simons Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel have made several incursions inland, destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles of 700 gallons each, twelve kettles of 600 gallons each, two vats of 1,000 bushels, and 200 bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The salt works were situated eighteen miles up Turtle river, on the creek leading into the Buffalo Swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of one hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy-two militiamen.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago says the report that Lee has sent troops to meet General Sherman in South Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements was so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops, nor their number, that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they have gone.

The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the Confederacy, but the poorer classes, who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and are anxious for any mode of relief.

Gen. Thomas' New Campaign.

Great Preparations.

35,000 FRESH CAVALRYMEN.

Great Winter Movement.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.

Preparations are progressing rapidly for the grand advance upon Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, and the consequent opening of the Alabama river; but I doubt if any of the troops designed to operate against these points are yet under way; and it is probable that no movement will be made in less than two or three weeks. A large number of steamboats are engaged in taking stores to Eastport, thirty miles below Florence, where Gen. Thomas will have his headquarters in future.

Another division of cavalry 7,000 strong, have arrived here from Louisville. The men are veterans but the horses are all fresh. They proceeded at once to Eastport. The number of mounted men with Thomas exceeds 35,000, and with these from 10,000 to 15,000 from the Mississippi will be concentrated, and he will be sufficient to crush Hood's army if he fights, or follow and annoy him, if he continues his flight.

The removal of Hood is constructed by military men here that no more fighting is to take place in Albama, if the rebels can avoid it; and the impression is that an attempt will be made to remove the scattered forces in that State to North Carolina and Virginia. The route will be a long one, and the men will find "Jordan a hard road to travel," before their journey is accomplished.

General Thomas has just called in all guards who have been dailed to guard property in the country. He says the men enlisted to fight rebels, and not to act as police for the protection of rebel houses and haystacks.

A prominent gentlemen who has escaped through the rebel lines from Georgia, and arrived in New York, states that several Union County Conventions were being held on his departure from the State. This confirms statements which have been received from other quarters, as also partially the assertions of the Savannah *Republican*.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Death of Edward Everett.

A Great and Good Man Gathered to his Fathers.

National Honors to His Memory.

Directions of President Lincoln.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.

Edward Everett died this morning at four o'clock, at his residence on Summer street, of apoplexy. His age was about seventy years and nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall, on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon of that day he was present in court in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown, for overflowing a portion of an estate in Medford, by constructing a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. On Saturday he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed declining to trouble any one to remain with him.

About three o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered the room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room and found him lying on the floor breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned but before his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of the morning service and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon, on Thursday next, in the first church, Rev. Rufus Eiles, Pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The following has been furnished for general publication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1865.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism at a period of political disorder, departed this life at 4 o'clock this morning. The several executive departments of the Government

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner o Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburg, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Grant and Butler.

General GRANT, it would seem, is to experience a fire in the rear. Speaking of the course of General BUTLER in opening his batteries on the Lieutenant General, and the shots from smaller calibre, the Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "The feeling excited among a limited class by this event appears to be directed mainly to General GRANT, and may give a little temporary addition of strength to a movement now believed to be in progress to his disadvantage."

There will be but little difficulty in determining the merits of the controversy, on reading the orders of General GRANT and the seditious blast by General BUTLER.

Two things should be borne in mind: General GRANT placed General WEITZEL in command of the Wilmington expedition. BUTLER, without orders, placed himself at the head of it. General GRANT says it was never contemplated he should accompany the expedition. BUTLER says his "orders" directed him to withdraw, if Fort Fisher could not be carried by assault. General GRANT's orders to General WEITZEL were, to withdraw under no such circumstances, but to intrench "and, by co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction" of Fort Fisher and Wilmington. General GRANT did not direct an assault to be made on Fort Fisher, on the contrary, in his order to General WEITZEL, he stated distinctly that the object of the expedition would be gained by effecting a landing. A position gained, it was to be held, and the re-embarkation and the return of the expedition was the very last thing dreamed of; indeed it was not contemplated, and it is but reasonable to suppose that but for the self-imposed presence of General BUTLER, and his setting aside of the orders of General GRANT, the mortifying retreat would never have taken place, and Wilmington might today be ours.

General GRANT attributes the failure to what we suppose would prove to be the cause, "to an experiment," which was no more nor less than "the explosion of gunpowder in the open air." On this, it would seem, General BUTLER, the originator of the novelty, predicated everything, and on its failing, he gave up everything, and retreated and returned under the plea that the assaulting of Fort Fisher would be a murderous failure, when no instructions to that effect were in existence, but simply to hold and intrench the position on the land with reference to future operations.

The importance of laying siege to Fort Fisher and Wilmington, even by the small force under General WEITZEL, will at once be recognized when the operations of General SHERMAN are considered. General BRAGG and a large rebel force would thus be held to defend Wilmington, just as LEE is held to defend Richmond, while SHERMAN was unlocking the gates of Charleston, reducing everything in his way, till he arrived in the rear of Wilmington, the reduction of which would permit him to move "on to Richmond" in earnest—a movement so long and fervently desired, and finally rendered practicable and certain by the far-reaching plans of Lieut. General GRANT, though temporarily frustrated by General BUTLER, as others have been by similar causes, will, we are confident, yet be accomplished.

But let no man who wishes well for his country lend himself, even for a moment, to this fatal scheme to undermine General GRANT. General BUTLER has done many things for which he deserves and has the good opinion and thanks of the country. He has committed great mistakes. He has proved himself unequal to the heavy military work incident to the stupendous operations which, conceived by the Lieutenant General, and being executed, in conjunction with him, by such Generals as SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, are astonishing the world and crushing the Rebellion with all the certainty of fate.

We repeat, the orders and correspondence, in another column, are sufficient to a clear understanding of the question.

The Drift of the Democratic Party.

The best evidence of the force of the popular current on the question of Slavery, is the fact that the Democratic party cannot stand it. In Congress there have been serious breaks, and there is some prospect that the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment may yet be carried by the aid of Democrats acting in obedience to popular sentiment. It must strike thoughtful men as not a little remarkable, that Democrats in the North should hold on to Slavery after the South has virtually abandoned the institution. It would seem that when the rebels have proposed to sacrifice it to secure the permanent division of the country, it was time for the North to be united in a common effort to destroy it by any constitutional means. The logic of opposition to Constitutional Abolition under such circumstances, lends directly to practical support of the only thing on which the rebels base their last desperate hope. The only light in which the rebels now view slavery in a war power, doubtfully, it is true, but on it, either for soldiers or to purchase foreign intervention, they predicate their sole remaining chance. *Either is practical abolition*—but abolition to destroy the Government. This is the only light in which the institution to-day is regarded by the South. And yet there are those in the North, in and out of Congress, who continue to defend it, and to contend for its constitutional rights and the obligation of the Government to perpetuate it forever.

Notwithstanding such champions as PENDLETON stand up to resist Constitutional Abolition, the Democratic party in the North is becoming revolutionized. As a single piece of testimony to this effect, we quote the following from the Boston *Post*, one of the most influential Democratic journals in the country:

"The past cannot be recalled; we must act upon the present. The convictions appears to be general that the importance of the slavery issue in its present attitude removes it from the arena of party consideration, and presents it to the calm reflection of the country for decision. If this consummation be realized, it will be a happy one. We pray it may. The indications in Congress and from influential Democratic men and presses throughout the country, evince a disposition—an ardent desire—that this great national problem should receive a solution in accordance with the demands of justice, constitutional right, and the future welfare of the nation—that it shall no longer be a ball of fire for political firebrands, North and South, to play with, but rendered harmless to our future comfort and progress through the wise action of our public men and the great body of our people in "conquering their prejudices," and thinking only of the salvation of their country—the conservation of its highest interests. If we meet in this spirit—let the people extend their approbation to those who are influenced by such motives—be generous in their judgments, liberal in their approbation where it is merited, and a union of sentiment may prelude a Union of States which will realize in the future all the blessings the founders of this great republic anticipated as the reward of their sacrifices.

U. S. LOAN.—It will be seen by reference to the list of the Fourth National Bank of this city, that one million one hundred and fifty nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars has been sold within a very short time. This loan is issued in $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and is transferable at par into a U. S. 5-20 Gold Bond.

We trust all will invest in this safe, profitable and patriotic loan. There are millions of idle capital in our city, which the owners will find it greatly to their interest to invest in this loan, and thus draw a handsome interest.

TAXATION IN RICHMOND.—A widow in Richmond writes to one of the papers of that city that while her income is $1200 her taxes are $1260. There are persons in this city whose circumstances are even more embarrassed than hers, if we compare their sworn incomes with their known expenditures.—*Boston Advertiser.*

It is a sad conclusion to which we are drawn by the evidence cited above, that in most of the cities and villages, to say nothing of the rural districts, the same distressing state of things exists. Really, who thought there were so many poor people in this country!

Our Future in England and France.

The progress of the armies of the North and the certain downfall of the Rebellion has exerted a wonderful influence on intelligent English and French opinion. The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, at the close of the year, renews the expression of its faith that the Northern States will succeed in establishing a military supremacy in the South, and that a war with Great Britain, to be fought in Canada, is not an improbable base *for a re-emalgamation of the North and South, for the purposes of aggression against a common enemy.* The writer argues that though military supremacy does not mean the restoration of the Union, it may prove something more arrogant and offensive to England. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* chimes in thus: "I should presume, from despatches coming to a power whose representative is friendly to England as this government, that the United States President and his advisers are bent on adopting a policy *which must end in breaking off all friendly relations with her Britanic Majesty's government.* If I am correctly informed, *events will soon show that there is some foundation for these anticipations.*"

MORE HORSES THAN ARE NEEDED.—The late order of the War Department discontinuing the purchase of horses for the army possesses a significance perhaps not generally appreciated. We are informed that this order is based upon the fact that there are now on hand, after supplying the army, some 20,000 horses. That the largest army ever put in the field in modern times should be thus fully supplied with horses for cavalry and artillery service, and so large a surplus remain on hand to meet future exigencies, are facts, says the Washington *Chronicle*, that not only furnish strong evidence of the capacity of the country to meet the demands of the service in this regard, but also speak volumes in favor of the efficiency and energy of the head of this department, Colonel Ekin and his subordinates, and we feel that we do but a simple act of justice to them in making this public record of their services.

THE COMING QUESTION.—If commissioners from JEFF. DAVIS' Dynasty present themselves at Washington, or elsewhere, how shall they be received, if received at all? They will claim to represent the Confederate "Government.' Indeed, the resolution under which they were appointed authorizes them to "confer in regard to all outstanding questions between the *two Governments.*" The question is, shall we acknowledge the JEFF. DAVIS concern as a "Government" by receiving the rebel commissioners?

THE CONTRAST.—When the Union forces captured the cities of Norfolk, New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis, the rebels made themselves as offensive as possible, and evinced a most extreme hostility against their captors, making stern repressive measures necessary. The contrast between the public feeling in the cities named and the ready submission and rapidly growing loyalty of Savannah, recently captured, is most significant.

FEELING IN SAVANNAH.—A Savannah letter says: A large number of citizens have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, or have already done so. Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the most prominent, as he was one of the earliest rebels in the State, has applied to be permitted to take the oath, but permission has not as yet been granted. He is too ready to change his coat, as all his interests lie in town. He has a quantity of cotton he may desire to save, but he will be unable to accomplish his cherished design. Quite a number of men and women have decided to avail themselves of the opportunity extended them by General Sherman to pass through our lines to the rebels again. Many of them have plantations in the country, and no means of support here. Others leave their homes here to escape the contaminating influence of the vile Yankee. All of them are very welcome to go, and will be handed over to the Rebel authorities. The exodus will doubtless begin in a few days, and after it has concluded no one will be permitted to pass the lines save in exceptional cases.

THE following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending January 9, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863	1864	1865
For the week	$2,752,407	$2,474,455	$1,905,726
Prev'sly reported	3,250,152	1,916,598	2,596,818
Since Jan. 1	$6,002,559	$4,388,653	$4,502,544

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 29 bbls. potashes, 5,956 pounds beeswax, 7,478 barrels wheat flour, 706 barrels cornmeal, 8,848 bushels wheat, 141 bushels rye, 300 bushels oats, 322 bushels corn, 889 pkgs candles, 660 tons coal, 9 bales cotton, 110 bales hay, 70 bales hops, 20 barrels pitch, 30 barrels tar, 255 gallons whale oil, 10,355 gallons sperm oil, 83 gallons lard oil, 1,877 barrels pork, 891 barrels, and 794 tierces beef, 525,220 pounds cut meats, 325,371 pounds of butter, 1,100,631 pounds cheese, 209,326 pounds lard, 125 barrels of rice, 886,729 pounds tallow, 2,600 pounds whalebone, 4,409 gallons of petroleum, 48 bushels peas, 294 bags beads, and 107 other packages crude tobacco, 11,026 pounds manufactured tobacco.

LENDING TO THE GOVERNMENT.—In different parts of the country, manufacturers and others in paying their employees have adopted the system of paying out for wages, particularly to those who do not spend all their earnings, interest bearing notes. A western Railroad Superintendent says:

"Palms have been taken to inform all men of their privileges in this respect, and we have attempted to excite emulation, by showing them that the keeping of such notes would enhance their value, and at the same time to show their patriotism by loaning in this way to our beneficent government, and thus be entitled to a share in the glory to be won in the pending struggle for humanity and civilization. Our success has been such that in paying off for November, we disbursed in this way $15,250."

We suggest that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh might adopt this to great advantage to the government and community.

ENGLISH OPINION OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.—The London *Post*, (government organ) expresses the following opinion of Sherman's march through Georgia:—"Whether the rumor of the fall of Savannah is founded on fact or not, Sherman has already done enough to establish his fame as a skilful, original, and, above all, a successful general. However the war may terminate, and however singular may be the episode which it will yet furnish to history, the grand march of the federal army through the heart of Georgia in the winter of 1864 must ever possess an almost paramount claim to remembrance. Viewed strategically, General Sherman's tactics may be said *to be unprecedented in the annals of warfare*, because in the only instance of a parallel nature which can be discovered the motives dictating so hazardous a movement were different."

BUTTER.—One of the causes alleged of the high price of butter has been the bad pastures and the high price of fodder. This at least is asserted by the dairymen and the farmers. But the records of the Agricultural Department at Washington put a quietus to this allegation. Four of the chief butter and cheese producing States show the following results: New York butter is five per cent. above the amount made last year; in Pennsylvania it is 1½ tenths above. In both of those States cheese is the same as last year. In Ohio butter is two-tenths above, and cheese one-tenth above; in Illinois butter is 1½ tenths, and cheese two-tenths below last year's production. These statistics prove that instead of producing a less amount of butter and cheese on account of the drought last summer, there is an increase in all the States named in both, with the single exception of cheese in Illinois.

PUBLICITY OF TAX RECORDS.—We understand that the Commissioners of Revenue has become convinced of the favorable effect of publicity of the income tax lists, and that hereafter the law will be administered on that principle. In a recent official letter he said: "The provisions of the law the lists of income tax must be open to the inspection of any and all persons applying for that purpose. I have, therefore, instructed those Assessors seeking information on this subject, that it was their duty to afford every facility which was consistent with the proper discharge of the business of their offices for the examination of such lists for the purpose of publication."

FARM LABOR FOR THE NEXT YEAR.—The Agricultural Report from the Department at Washington represents that, notwithstanding the great loss of farm labor, especially in the Western States, the returns show that the usual amounts of wheat, rye, and barley have been sown. The weather has been unusually favorable for putting these crops in, and hence the labor of the country has had a longer time to operate in. It has been equally favorable for the growth of these crops, and should they escape freezing out, the spring will open with the promise of an undiminished yield of these important staples.

The Boston *Traveller* tells the following: "A few weeks since when gold was up to 219, with rather a downward tendency, a Canadian merchant was predicting that the price would rally again and soon run up to 300. One of our own merchants, whose intellect was not clouded with hostile prejudices, offered to let the gloomy gentleman have $10,000 in gold any time within thirty days at 200. He accepted the offer, but next day gold declined nearly ten per cent., and kept down during the time specified. The Canadian, however, did not beg off, but stood to his bargain like a man."

Major Thomas L. Casey has made his report upon the results of the powder explosion scheme at Fort Fisher. Major Casey was detailed to the Wilmington expedition charged with the observation of this and other matters connected with the ill-fated movement. It is understood that the report exhibits such results of the explosion as to postpone all future powder-ship operations for an indefinite period to come.

A letter dated Beaufort, S. C., December 31, has been received by the secretary of the National Freedman's Relief Association, by which it appears that nearly six thousand negroes from Sherman's army are to be quartered at Beaufort. The writer says they will likely be colonized on some one of the islands, perhaps Edisto. They need garments.

General Intelligence.

The British Government has caused it to be officially announced through the Embassy at Washington that Americans, who have become naturalized subjects of the Queen in the colonies, are not entitled to British protection beyond the provincial lines.

Applicants for an extension of Goodyear's patent have withdrawn their request for direct legislation in favor of the extension, and now ask that Congress will empower the Commissioner of Patents to decide upon the subject of such extension.

Reliable intelligence from Mexico is to the effect that throughout the entire republic opposition to the empire of Maximilian is on the increase. The Nuncio and Archbishop have signified their intention of leaving the country because of Maximilian's disposal of church property. French court martials are shooting all who do not support the Imperial government, declaring that such persons are robbers.

The House Military Committee have not yet completed their revision of the conscription act. It is believed, however, that substitutes will not be abolished.

In a speech recently made in the rebel House of Representatives by Mr. Farren, of South Carolina, on the currency question, the following table was given to show the relative government and market prices of various articles in several sections of the "Confederacy":

State.		Market Price.	Gov. P'e
South Carolina	Flour, bbl	$200 00	$35 00
	Sorghum, gal	10 00	6 00
Mississippi	Flour, bbl	125 00	20 00
	Sorghum, gal	10 00	6 00
Virginia	Flour, bbl	375 00	42 00
	Corn bush	40 00	5 00
	Bacon, lb	7 00	2 75
	Sorghum, gal	30 00	8 00

This shows that the people estimate the currency somewhat differently from the Government.

Two of the large cotton mills in Woonsocket, R. I., are soon to change their machinery and make woolen goods. A woolen mill is also to be started at Putnam, Conn.

An important witness in a case before the Superior Court in session at Northampton, Massachusetts, being absent last week, the sheriff was sent after him. The officer returned and said he had found the man, and wanted to know if the Court insisted on his presence. The answer was yes; but after the officer explained that he was sick with the smallpox, the Court suddenly changed its mind.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in States where the number of bushels for a ton of coal is specified by State laws, the officer of Internal Revenue will adopt the provisions of the law in the assessment of the tax.

A private letter from Savannah, of December 30th, contains the following postcript: "No furloughs until after the next campaign. So says General Sherman.

The important element introduced into the Southern tier of counties by the acts chartering the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is likely to cause a degree of progress into all the counties of the Southern border hitherto unknown. This main stem will be the parent of numerous branches induced by the coal and petroleum wealth of those counties. This great work will be surveyed and put under contract at the earliest possible period, the capital being already secured, and when completed it will be one of the most lucrative in the Republic. It will be worth more to the people of the Southern counties than all the claim bills they could engineer through the Legislature.

The lard and grease produced by the packing operations of the Government at Louisville, Jacksonville and New Albany, has been sold to W. H. Nelms & Co., of St. Louis. The whole amounts to the sum of about $300,000. The same firm are to furnish soap and candles for the Government to the amount of $256,000.

Personal.

J. Stees has been re-elected Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Harrisburg.

Henry White, having recovered from the effects of his long imprisonment in Dixie, left home on Friday last, to take command of his regiment, (67th Pennsylvania,) in front of Petersburg. He is expected to return to Harrisburg, on Wednesday next and, by an invitation extended by both houses of the legislature, detail his experience as a prisoner in the South, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

In the beginning of the month of September last Sheridan was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. Twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months time a Major General in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

Gen. Sickles sailed in the Costa Rica for Aspinwall, on Thursday. It is rumored that he goes to look into the intrigues supposed to be carried on in Central America and Mexico.

Gen. Joe Lane, of Kansas, was re-elected to the United States Senate, for six years, yesterday.

Major General Godfrey Weitzel, commander of the 25th Army Corps, was married to Miss Louise Bogen, of Cincinnati, in that city, on Thursday evening.

Thomas Church Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut, and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Hartford last week, at the age of eighty-six years.

A. W. Brown has been appointed Postmaster at Sandy, Monongalia county, West Virginia, vice R. A. Hill, resigned.

James E. Stewart, of Sinking Valley, has been appointed County Superintendent of Common Schools in Huntingdon county.

Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., formerly a resident of Johnstown, and twice a Representative from Cambria and Somerset counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks since.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

And a certain Cure for Piles.

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $1.50 per box.

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
80 Market street, Sole Agents.
ja10

FOR SALE—

100 Hot Bed Sash and Frames,

and boards for covering same. Strawberry boxes and cases, gardening tools.

Apply at 43 Market street, or on the premises, opposite Oakland Railway Station, Oakland, immediately. ja14-3t

TO LET—

That large and commodious room known as the

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

and now occupied by the Board of Trade, No. 78 Fourth street. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., apply at adjoining office, to

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
ja14-4t

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.
ja5-3m

CALL AND EXAMINE

PRICES

AND

COMPARE GOODS,

AT

No. 54 Market street.

SOUTH & ROSS.
ja14

FOR SALE—

A CHOICE BUILDING SITE.

Five Acres on the Minersville Turnpike,

two and a half miles from the Court House, adjoining properties of Mrs. Grant and Messrs. Pennock, Childs, and McCreery.

The easy access to this property, by good common roads, as well as by steam and horse railways, the neighborhood, and the character of the ground itself, combine to make it a desirable Site for the

Country Home of a Business Man.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)
ja14

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the Stock of the "Hickory Oil and Manufacturing Company," are hereby notified to call at No. 57 Water street, on or before SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and pay subscriptions to stock, otherwise the same will be forfeited.

A. M. MARSHALL,
Treasurer.
ja14 1t

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,

500 Pieces
CANVASSED DRIED BEEF,

2,000 Pieces
PLAIN HAMS,

In store, and for sale by
COOK, PETTIT & CO.
ja9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 7-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
de31-3m

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

U. S. Government Depository.

GOVERNMENT LOANS!

PITTSBURGH, January 14th, 1865.

List of Subscribers to the

7-30 U. S. LOAN,

Made through the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh:

Previously reported	$997 350 00
Br. Wm. M. Kera	1,200 00
George Lyle	10,000 00
Wm. Gray	50 00
David Ba—ey	1,200 00
A. McGrew	2,500 00
Jas. Mattray Cairs	250 00
F. P. Case	300 00
William Moore	4,000 00
Thomas Hamilton & Co	750 00
J. H. Brown	750 00
John O. Risher	3,000 00
Philip Reutel	50 00
Hugh Guvire	200 00
Thos J. Barclay	1,000 00
David Jones	100 00
Dr. Schreiner	200 00
J. L. Anderson	500 00
Mrs. Schwartz	100 00
E. S. Warner	100 00
James Irwin	300 00
James Jones	500 00
M. Droste	300 00
Yates & Beville	1,000 00
R. Arthurs, of Brookville, Pa	1,000 00
M. Kerr	500 00
W. S. Gray	200 00
A. Keller	1,000 00
Thomas Brooks	2,000 00
S. Detwiler	500 00
John Brown	50 00
Wm. B. Holmes	10,000 00
An upholder of the Government	50,000 00
Margaret Joyce	1,450 00
J. Magraw	5,000 00
E. Logan	50 00
Dr. Hassas	1,500 00
Wm. A. Reid	5,000 00
A loyal officer of the U. S	2,000 00
T. Davidson, Esq	500 00
C. W. Hingtl	100 00
John Sherrick, Cashier	2,500 00
A lady in Butler	15,000 00
C. S. Overholt	10,000 00
A Union man	15,000 00
John Ralston	4,000 00
	$1,159,350 00

One Million One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

☞ The 7-30 U. S. LOAN is now for sale, and is the only one on the market offered by the U. S. GOVERNMENT.

These Notes are transferable into a GOLD BOND—U. S. 5-20 loan,—bearing 6 per cent. interest, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Full Commission paid to all persons purchasing at the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

No. 55 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chronicle copy one time and notice. ja6 1t

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The advertiser, a man of business experience and qualifications, desires to purchase an interest in some well established business, either mercantile or manufacturing, to which his whole time and attention can be devoted, is prepared to invest from $6,000 to $8,000. Address, with real name, stating business capacity, &c., A. B. C., Lock Box 108, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja16-2t

TO COAL DEALERS.

TWO PAIRS OF COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS, 165 by 24; 4 pairs COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS, 165 by 24; 8 new COAL FLATS, 80 feet by 16—54 inches deep. For sale at WIGHTMAN'S Boat Yard, Lawrenceville, by
JOHN C. COUCH.
ja16-1w

$30 REWARD.

LOST—On Thursday, a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, on Robinson's Pond Manchest r or Rebecca street, or Ohio lane. Any person finding this watch and leaving it at Kaufman's Saloon corner of the Market House, Allegheny, or at Andrew Ackley's Meat Shop, on the bank of the Monongahela, will receive the above reward. It had a leather worked guard attached.
ja16

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the BLUFF MINING CO., of Michigan, are hereby notified that at the instance of a large majority of the stockholders, a stockholders' meeting has been called for the 7th day of February, 1865, at three o'clock p. m., at the office of R. Patrick & Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a proposition for the purchase of their property. General proxies may be given by person or proxy required. A. W. COPELAND, Sec'y.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 16, 1865. ja16-6t

TO LET.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS STORE,

TO LET, on Federal street, Allegheny, suitable for Dry Goods, Shoe Store, or Millinery Store, &c. Possession given first of April next.

H. SUTMEYER,
ja16-2t No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the second instalment of TWENTY PER CENT. will be due on or before THURSDAY, the 19th of January, 1865.

N. H. VOEGTLY,
Treasurer pro tem.
ja16-4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned will make application to the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, on SATURDAY, February 11th, 1865, to be discharged as acting Executor of the last will and testament of HENRY DINSMORE, deceased, having filed his final account, and the same having been confirmed absolutely by the Court.

DAVID DINSMORE,
ja16-2w Acting Executor of Henry Dinsmore, dec'd.

LIBERTY STREET

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

That eligibly located three-storied WAREHOUSE, No. 1, Liberty street, Commercial Row, at present occupied by John McCargo, Esq., is offered for sale. Possession given first April, 1865. Enquire of

W. M. FRAZER, 172 and 174 Wood st.
ja16-6t

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Humphrey's Family Pills. Helmbold's Buchu and Sarsaparilla. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. McLane's Pills and Vermifuge. Ayer's Family Medicines. Hagley's Blood Searcher. Wholesale and retail at FULTON'S Drug Store, Fifth street. ja16

BIOKRENE, BIOKRENE,

The Great Life Invigorator.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, where also may be obtained Pure Wines and Liquors of all descriptions for medicinal purposes, embracing every variety of the California Wine. Hamburg Port, Pure Holland Gin, superior Rye Whisky.

Superior Potash and Soda. Superior Potash and Soda Ash.

Superior Potash and Soda Ash.

Every pound of which is guaranteed. For sale at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
ja16

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the estate of CHARLES ROWAN, deceased, offer for sale the following valuable Real Estate, viz: A Lot of Ground on Congress street, between Wylie and Webster streets, fronting 84 feet 4 inches on Congress street, running through to Elm street 80 feet, on which is erected a fine, large, well-built two-storied Dwelling House, with side building, containing eight rooms and a bath room on upper floors, and three rooms with a cellar basement. Also, a carriage house and stable; water and gas in the house. Subject to a ground rent of $15 per annum.

Also, a Lot of Ground on Penn street and Maddock's alley (a private alley 20 feet wide,) at the distance of 60 feet from Irwin street, fronting 40 feet on Penn street, and running back 80 feet, on which is erected two two-storied frame buildings on Penn street, running back 69 feet, and one two-storied frame building 20 feet front on Maddock's alley, running back 40 feet towards Irwin street. Subject to an annual ground rent of $40 per annum.

For terms, &c., apply to James M. Christy, at the office of the Gas Company.

SARAH ROWAN, Ex'rx.,
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Ex'r.
ja-6t

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. COLT'S, standly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 187 Wood street.
de26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY

OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the first meeting of the Corporation to be called the "DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL CO.," will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, at the office of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, 21 Fifth street, Bank Block, second story, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized and more particularly specified in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863.

S. BEYMER,
1t Treasurer pro tem.

CAVALRY RECRUITING OFFICE, 127 Water St.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office for the subsistence and lodging of the Recruiting Party and all recruits enlisted at this office for one year, more or less, at the option of the Recruiting Officer. The subsistence to consist of the complete army ration, or, in lieu thereof, good substantial board. Proposals will state the price per day for each man, and the price of board and lodging separate.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. CAPT. 4TH U. S. CAVALRY,
ja16 10t Recruiting Officer

FOR SALE—

An almost new first class three story BRICK HOUSE, one hundred feet long, with two-halls, from the front, well arranged, for a boarding house, hotel, or two or more private residences. A fine orchard on the lot, located in a county seat, within an hours ride of the city by railroad. For particulars enquire of

J. C. McCOMBS, Esq.,
No. 91 Grant street.
ja16-1w

NOTICE—

A Special Meeting of the VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late President, H. C. SAWYER, Sen. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of

COMMITTEE.
ja16-1t

IRISH LINENS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

95 Fifth Street,

Have on hand a large stock of superior

LINENS

of their own importation. Also, a good assortment of

SHIRT FRONTS,

which they will sell at low prices. ja16

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their old works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by sale of the interest of M. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. P. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON.
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON,

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and would solicit a continuance of the favors and interests to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.

A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.
ja16-3w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY.

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firms of Bollman & Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Ricketson, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. jan4-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, corner of Second and Wood streets.

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
JAMES WILEY,
THOMAS BIRNEY,
JOHN H. STEUART.

In retiring from the firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co., I do cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

JAMES WILEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of Joseph Woodwell & Co., for the purpose of continuing the hardware business at the old stand,

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
WM. K. WOODWELL,
JOHN H. STEUART,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1865. jan4-2w

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of the "Union Cigar Manufacturing Company," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. MOHR,
A. VETSBURG,
E. KELLER,
A. WILER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of L. MOHR & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 32 Third street, corner of Market street, up stairs. All debts due the Union Cigar Manufacturing Co., will be paid by the surviving partners, and all claims against the same will be presented to the undersigned.

L. MOHR,
A. VETSBURG,
A. MOHR.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1865.—ja9-1w

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYM

The Daily Commercial

THE EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

Large Meeting in the Fifth Ward.

Address by Rev. Dr. Prestley on Common Schools.

A large concourse of citizens, friends of the cause of education, assembled at the hall of the Fifth Ward Public School, on Friday evening last, it being the regular meeting of the Teachers Association—to hear an address from Dr. Prestley on the question, What can be done to make our public school system more efficient than it is? The meeting was organized by calling F. C. Negley, Esq., President of the Central Board of Education, to the chair. Prof. Titzel was appointed Secretary.

After prayer by the Rev. M. Shire, Dr. Prestley commenced his lecture. He commenced with the inquiry, What is education? Is it not, and if it be not, *ought* it not to be, the development of all the powers, intellectual, moral and physical, of the individual. Every individual in the community is being educated daily, for it is not possible that any human being can exist in society, possessed of natural powers, who is not being constantly educated in good or evil. That is, his powers are being developed constantly in the one direction or the other. It is then a matter of pre-eminent importance that they who love our race, that they who love our nation, should secure to all persons, in the formation period of their lives, the very best system of education possible, and also to see that they improve it. We owe this to them as individuals; and as these are the persons to whom we must in a short time confide the interests of our beloved Republic, we owe it to the nation, and to the form of Government which we, as a nation, prefer. No Republic can long exist but in the intelligence and good morals of its citizens. It is not so very material in a Monarchy that all its people be educated. It can exist as long as the governing classes are intelligent and moral. But not so in a Republic. Here as voters they are to determine to a great degree the policy of the Government. They are all in prospect rulers, too, and it is absolutely indispensable that if the country would prosper all these future citizens, voters and rulers, should be educated, and that, too, in the best manner.

Apart from the civil aspects of the case, it is the duty of all to endeavor to rise in the social scale. It is incumbent on every one who would be esteemed a philanthropist to seek the elevation of his fellow-men in the social scale. This is impossible without proper education. We find, as a general thing, that human happiness and rational enjoyment exist in proportion as the social circle is elevated in intelligence and virtue. Surely that man's education has been sadly neglected who is neither intelligent nor virtuous; and his prospects for rational enjoyment are small indeed. Any man, therefore, who is a lover of his race, desiring their advancement in intelligence and good morals; that man who is a lover of his country, must be the friend of general education—education for all.

But it is the duty, also, of the State, as such, and especially of a republic, to provide for its own existence, and its perpetuation through all coming time. If, therefore, the State would do its duty to the citizen that is to be, and through whom alone it can perpetuate its existence, it must provide, as the State, for giving him such an education as will prepare him for the performance of his duty in any station in the State, and anxious, in his turn, to prepare others for the performance of his duties when he shall be called, in turn, to resign them to those who shall come after him. This is the only way in which a *good* government can be perpetuated—a *bad* one will perpetuate itself for longer than it will be for the good of the people it should exist.

These objects can be obtained only by a system of State or public schools, supported by general taxation. No individual enterprise is equal to its performance, and no individual enterprise can free the State, as such, from its responsibilities to itself and the people. To depend on individual enterprise would be to commit the education of the future citizens to his parents and guardians, and the result would be that they who needed elevation in intelligence and good morals, in the social scale and rational enjoyment, would receive little or none. In such case we would soon have the distinction of classes, educated and uneducated, refined and rude, patrician and plebian, the upper and the lower classes, all which is much to be deprecated, especially in a republic; in fact, it is such a state of things Republicanism cannot exist. We may for a time have the name, but the substance will soon pass away. What should be sought is the education of all the children of the State in the same schools. That the poor man's son, according to the genius of our institutions, be the President of the Republic, may have the same advantages, and be educated on an equality with the son of the wealthiest in the land. Moreover, these public schools should be of such a character, so good in every sense, that there could be no excuse, indeed, no desire, on the part of parents, to send anywhere else; and should select schools be instituted on the only basis that would then remain,—that of aristocracy—or aristocratic exclusiveness; should the proper spirit of Republicanism exist, they could not become general, or be generally patronized. It has been claimed that select schools foster the spirit of aristocracy, and that they have been instituted from a spirit of exclusiveness in the parents who support them. I think this can not be shown. They have rather been the result of defects of one kind and another in our public schools; either the grade of the schools is low, or they are badly goferned or are overcrowded. Such a state of things should not be suffered, by those having the oversight of the schools, to exist.

We have said something of *good* schools; but what is *essential* to a *good* school? Such a school should prepare the scholar for the performance of the various duties of life, as man or woman, a responsible member of society and of the State. Such a school must have a good course of study; such a course, as that when the pupil has passed through it, shall leave him possessed of good principles in which he has been well grounded, capable of connected thought, prepared to express intelligibly, possessed of such rudiments of learning as will enable him to attend correctly to the general business of life—fitted to learn a trade or profession, or to devote himself to some *specific* pursuit of life. You tell me "O, this in the office of College or University." No, I tell you, it ought to be the object in our public schools to advance the pupil as near to what I have said down as possible.

But we should not be satisfied with the teaching of literature alone. A *good* course of study in our public schools must embrace *the great principles of morality and religion* as well. I do not mean *sectarian* religion, but those great principles in regard to which all good men of all religions are agreed—the great principles taught in the Bible. I would have the Bible a text book in all our institutions of learning. Nothing at antagonism with it or its daily use should be tolerated; and I hold that the man who does not believe it is not fitted to be entrusted with the instruction of any youth, and above all with the youth of a Republic.

No system of education can be deemed good that neglects the *physical training* of those for whom it is intended. In order to have healthy minds these must be in healthy bodies. A gymnasium, therefore, under a proper instructor, I would hold to be a necessary part of the fixtures of all schools, and proper, healthy exercise therein an essential part of all good educations.

These great principals should be embodied in suitable text books, the best that can be obtained, and the most experienced and successful teachers should be employed, at any cost, in preparing them. Many persons may be prepared to philosophize on the subject; but no man, other things being equal, is as well prepared to get up a suitable text book as the experienced and successful teacher.

The next necessity is proper persons to teach. A good teacher is created by God—by which I mean that those qualifications essential to eminence in the profession of a teacher are natural, seldom, if ever, acquired. Some persons are so constituted by nature that they never will be good teachers. Arduous study and thorough training, however, are essential in even the most highly favored with natural qualities. A first-class teacher is not to be found in every well recommended applicant, nor in every intelligent and well instructed family. Let me recite some of what I am convinced are the essential qualifications of a first rate teacher, male or female. There should be intellect, information equal to the classes to be taught; power of impressing the minds of their pupils with a sense of their superiority; aptness to communicate; great readiness; affection and sympathy for the pupil; firmness, enthusiasm, energy, activity, patience, perseverance, a mind proof against discouragement, and great confidentialness—and a willingness to give all this, for five days in the week, to some school board for twenty-five dollars a month!

Teaching should be chosen as a profession, not as a stepping-stone to something else; and persons should prepare themselves to pursue it for life. Without this there never can be a proper professional pride, or a proper desire of professional excellence. The office of a teacher is a highly honorable one as it is one of the most beneficial to mankind; in its sphere none more so. It is a pitiful thing to choose this profession as a mere temporary resort, or for the pittance of wages it affords. This has had a great deal to do with degrading the profession and bringing down its compensation to what it is. This brings up the question,

How should teachers be supported? I reply, men and women of first-class abilities should receive such salaries as would make their situations worthy of being ardently competed for. As a general thing teachers get miserable salaries. It would be difficult to say at what persons of any ability could not make more. But it is said, the Treasury will not pay more. Then let there be additional taxation. But people complain that the tax is already burdensome. Well, experience proves they will not complain a particle more if what is necessary is levied and collected than they do now. But we can get teachers in plenty at present rates; for if the present teachers were to resign, there are plenty willing, at the same rates, to take their places. For shame! Oppress the men and women who educate your children. For what ought persons be willing to pay, and pay well, than for the education of their children? The dearest thing on earth is cheap education. Many a person is ruined, and his prospects blighted for life, by poor teaching. How are you to perform your duty? on ye parents, to your offspring? How are you to elevate your nation among the nations of the world, on ye citizens of this great Republic, unless you are prepared to support the best schools, and the best teachers in the world? A poor teacher is dear at any price. Children but waste their time at a poor school. You must be willing to be taxed, parents and citizens, that you may have the best teachers and schools that can be procured. That they can at the present rate of salary is simply absurd. It is true teachers can be had at these salaries; it is true women will submit to be oppressed, simply because they are women, or, may be, because they have no vote, and these in turn may be superseded at even lower rate, until the public schools go down, down, in the scale, and the cry is raised, "Abolish them altogether." The matter will work itself out; and then we shall have to begin anew and do the whole work over again. This bad policy must result in placing the education of the coming generation in the hands of incompetent persons, really worthy of the salary given, and will be found to be disastrous in the end.

There is another point to which I would direct attention. Having provided such schools and teachers as I have indicated, the State should see that its *proteges*, the children of the State, *all* the children of the State, enjoy the benefit. It would be well, as in some nations on the continent of Europe, to coerce parents, by law, to send their children, between certain ages, to the public school. It is of primary interest to the State that all its citizens should be intelligent and moral; but the selfish parent often defrauds both his child and the State by taking him from the school in order to place him in the workshop, and for the paltry sum he receives as wages defrauds his child, blights his prospects for life and renders of no avail in his case the wise and benevolent provision of the State. This is really criminal and should not be tolerated.

After some remarks on the qualifications and duties of School Directors, and the relations of parents to the public schools, Dr. Prestley closed his remarks, having spoken some fifty minutes.

The thanks of the meeting were, on motion of Principal Burt, tendered to Dr. Prestley for his address.

After the transaction of some routine business, by the Association, the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 143 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18dm

☞ A NEGLECTED COLD MAY cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis, or other Pulmonary Affections. When neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference of "waiting for a cold to get well itself." If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the distressful sufferings of the Consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ja16-1-M-W&S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent, 2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct19

J. S. HYDE.....MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
Ridgeway.....Pittsburgh.

HYDE, BIDWELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Pine Lumber,
KEYSTONE MILLS,
Elk Co., Pa.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835,

Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln, we have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.

☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes Orders may be left in our box, Monongahela Bridge. ja6-2w

FOR SALE—
On account of ill health, the
Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock
of the
DRUG STORE,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales of 1864 exceeded $60,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.
ja10-tf JAMES McGAHR.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., January 4, 1865. }

PROPOSALS FOR
The Purchase of Wool Clippings.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of Wool Clippings, dark blue and sky blue, cut at the United States manufacturing establishment, during the months of January, February and March, 1865, will be received by the undersigned until, and opened on, MONDAY, January 16th, at 12 M.

Parties will be required to bid for and take both kinds, to furnish their own sacks for packing same, and at such times as required by the superintendent to take the same once or twice each month, as required, and to pay for the same on delivery at said Halls.

Bids will be accompanied by the written guarantee of two parties (of this city) that they will become sureties that the contract, if awarded, will be entered into and faithfully fulfilled.

Bidders must be present or represented at the opening of his bid, or the same will not be considered.

Proposals to take clippings for a short-r period than three months, as above, will be entertained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the public interest.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wool Clippings."
R. S. HART,
Captain & A. Q. M.
ja7-7t

CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT
NO. 54 MARKET STREET.
SOUTH & ROSS,
ja4 Late SLATER & SOUTH.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
ja7-tf

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
nov11tf Corner Wood and Third Streets.

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
no11

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
se13dm No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se8-6

BAROMETERS
FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.
From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
nov1 Practical Optician, 58 Fifth st

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
no21-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing Gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. I am of opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubtless - [illegible] such call at 378 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
378 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for five nights only of
MR. NEAFIE,
who will appear as the Original Personation of
Robert Brierly.

THIS EVENING, the four act D. mestic Drama, entitled the
Ticket of Leave Man.

Robert Brierly.....Mr. Neafie.
Green Jones.....Mr. J. G. Sefton.
May Edwards.....Annie Eberle.
Sam Willoughby.....Mrs. Dickson.
(With characters by the Company.)
Act 1st—Seeking Life.
Act 2d—Back from Portland;
Act 3d—The Office Messenger.
Act 4th—Hunted Down.
All the new Scenery, Effects, &c., &c.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn Street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

TO-NIGHT, the greatest danseuse in America.
Md'lle GALLETI,
Md'lle GALLETI.
Md'lle GALLETI.
The Corps De Ballet.
Md'lle ZANFRETTA, Md'lle ZANFRETTA,
Md'lle ZANFRETTA.
FRED. MUELLER. FRED. MUELLER.

And the great double Company in a programme unequalled by any Theatre in America.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON.
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First week of
BILLY HOLMES.
Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers

CONCERT HALL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 13.
MATINEE—On Saturday afternoon, January 14th, at 2 o'clock.

ELLINGER & FOOTE'S
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The three wonderful Liliputians,
COMMODORE FOOTE AND SISTER,
Not half the size of Tom Thumb and wife,

The most diminutive, symmetrical and intelligent specimens of humanity in miniature ever on exhibition, and
COLONEL SMALL,
The great Female Character Dancer,

In combination with these curiosities of nature is their preceptress
Mrs. C. G. Russell,
(Formerly Miss M. C. Ellinger).

The celebrated vocalist, pianist and composer, together with
W. H. HARRISON,
The well known extemporaneous poet and mirth-provoking delineator of eccentric character, and
PROF. G. H. BROOKS,
Violinist and pianist, ten years a pupil of the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind.
Look out for the
LILIPUTIAN CHARIOT.

This magnificent carriage, entirely new, and scarcely larger than a bushel basket, will run daily for Commodore Foote for the season of 1865 at a cost of over $2,000, will pass through the streets daily, from the St. Clair Hotel to the hall, containing Commodore Foote and sister, and Colonel Small, drawn by
SIX TRAINED ENGLISH GOATS.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Commence at 8. Admission 25 cents, Reserved seats 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Positively no half price at night.

ELLINGER & FOOTE.....Sole Proprietors.
C. G. RUSSELL.....Business Manager.
JAS. S. JAKWAY.....General Agent.
ja5-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Or rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same ja23-1y

RESTAURANTS.

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,
Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au28-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT.
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
se27-1y Proprietor

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

SMOKING TOBACCO AND PIPES
Turkish, Killikinick, Fancy Papered Tobacco; Virginia Big Lick, Cut and Dry, in bulk. Sold for lowest price, at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.
N. B.—Liberal discount to trade. ja14

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja26-1y No. 72 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW,
oct21-1y

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO NEW YORK.
17 HOURS BETWEEN
Pittsburgh and New York via Allentown.
THREE TRAINS DAILY.

Leave Pittsburgh 4:35 p. m. arrive N. York 10:00 a. m.
" " 9:40 p. m. " " 2:45 p. m.
" " 3:00 a. m. " " 10:10 p. m.

The 4:35 and 9:40 p. m. trains run through via Harrisburg and Allentown, without change of cars. The 3:00 a. m. train change cars at Harrisburg only.

H. P. BALDWIN,
dec4-1m General Ticket Agent, New York.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Urbana.	For Cleve.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:40 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:40 a. m.		6:20 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie.....3:00 p. m.

Returning, Arrives at Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m., 8:45 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny For:

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle	For Blairsville
9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	3:10 p. m.
12:00 m.		
4:30 p. m.		
8:40 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R.....9:00 a. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny For:

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle	For Blairsville
9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	3:10 p. m.
12:00 m.		
4:30 p. m.		
8:40 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny:
P. F. W. & C. R. W.....9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 8:30 p. m.
C. & P. R. R.....9:00 a. m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. CASSELBERRY,
Agent, Allegheny City.
oct29

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping at Greensburg, Latrobe and Derry, making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Hollidaysburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:45 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, Washington and New York; at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 p. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 8:45 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's station every Sunday, at 8:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	4:50 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	7:20 a. m.
Fast Line	1:20 p. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	8:30 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:55 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	3:50 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.	

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will not themselves responsible for personal bags or only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the train will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh	Arrives at Pittsburgh
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	2:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommodation	11:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Second " "	4:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	4:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport.....1:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
For tickets, apply to GEORGE HOULTON, Agent, Water street.
W. B. STOCK, Superintendent.
ap6

1864 1864 1864
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and north west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and is operated by them.

It is equipped with new, and for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg Leave Eastward.

Mail Train.....11:40 p. m.
Erie Express Train.....1:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation.....1:50 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train.....12:35 a. m.
Erie Express Train.....3:15 p. m.
Williamsport Accommodation.....1:40 p. m.

Passenger Cars run through on Mail trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting freight or passage apply at the corner 9th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's agents at S. H. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Third hill and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REED, Erie,
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport
no26-tf

THOS. S. CLARKE.....M. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
e7-1y

FULLER RESERVE
OIL COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$100,000.

SHARES.....$1 EACH.

The property of the Company, on the East bank of the Allegheny river, 1¼ miles below Franklin, in Cranberry township, Venango county, Pa., near the Dale and Morrow 40 bbl. Well, and the large Wells of Hoover and others, consists of the following:

1st. FIVE ACRES, in Fee Simple, known as the "Fuller Reserve," with a river front and a stream of water running almost its entire length. At the mouth of this run and on the bank of the river is a

Well now pumping and yielding to the Company 10 bbls. of Oil per day.

Every foot of the above tract is available for Oil boring purposes, and can, at any time be leased to parties at one-half Royalty.

2d. A LEASE, for fifteen years, of a well on the lands of the Boston "Fuller Farm Oil Company," adjoining the five acres above described, which flowed when first struck, and will yield by pumping ten to twenty barrels of oil per day, and if carefully tubed there is every indication that it will be a

Flowing Well,

The present production of Oil to the Company is sufficient to pay over

Three per Cent. per month,

on the Capital Stock.

The Company have already sold a number of barrels of their oil for $15 per barrel at the well.

For the two producing Wells, above mentioned, there are two first class engines, with tubing, tanks, &c., all the property of the Company, and in good working order.

The Company will be organized under the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania

Subscription books are still open for a limited number of shares, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.,

W. L. McCLINTOCK,
23 Fifth street, where full particulars concerning the property may be learned. dec21-tf

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by dec7 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal-Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY,
ENGINE BUILDERS and
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers, and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. dec1-6m

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS.
J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee for the exclusive right to manufacture and vend

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER,

throughout the United States, excepting in New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States, I am now prepared to receive orders for six sizes of them.

The Spader, which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, is designed as a substitute for the Plow on the Prairies or in alluvial soil, comparatively free from stumps, roots and stones.

A boy 15 years old, with four good horses, can spade six to eight acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed, not plowed nor forked.

For further information, price, &c., send for circular. J. C. BIDWELL.
no29-tf

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oct7-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

MAFFETT & OLD,
Manufacturers of LIGHT ARTESIAN OIL WELL TUBE, with brass joints, unsurpassed for lightness and durability. Always on hand Gas Pipe, finished to any length, Flange Unions, Globe Valves, Chambers, made of seamless brass or copper tube, fitted with superior valves. Also, Sand Pumps, Stuffing Boxes Tongs, Clamps, Tools, and Fittings generally. Sole Agents for Thomas's celebrated patent oil pump valve. Orders respectfully solicited. Post Office Box 12.
122 First street, between Wood and Market Sts.,
de22-1y Pittsburgh.

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, stone and baggage trucks, ox yokes, ox and fodder chains and manufactures four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patterns of horse rakes in the United States, all made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN.
nov8-1y

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Sail Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 78 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [lyjy19

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Sills, Side & Adjusting Pans, Sugar Strainers, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. no27-tf

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA

McLEAN & GRAY,

HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell (market rates—
[illegible] Bonds,
[illegible] Bonds,
5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
Seven-thirties,
6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ja15

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s	106 60	.....
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Connellsville & [illegible]	82 75	.....
Connellsville R. R.	.....	61 00
Steubenville Scrip	.....	41 00
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	12 50
Connellsville R. R.	12 50	15 00
Connellsville Interest	.....	19 00
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	75 00	.....
Exchange Bank	.....	$6 75
Citizens' Bank	.....	89 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	89 00
Kelsell	.....	9 12½
Columbia Oil	.....	81 00
Phillips	.....	5 50
Phillips	.....	2 25
Sherry Run Central	.....	3 75
Hemlock	.....	1 50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 27	2 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 00
Federal	.....	1 25
Ritchie	.....	1 15
Tack Petroleum Company	.....	8 00
New York and West Virginia	.....	4 00
Banner	.....	85
Farr, Story & Cherry Run	.....	1 15
Merchants	.....	60 00
Rynd	540 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Great Western	1 75	.....
McAboy	1 00	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

The market has become steadier. Dalzell 8½ to 9; Caldwell 5½; St. Nicholas 4¾; Curtin 1½; Maple 28 bid; Mingo 3¾ to 4¼. Not much Simpson on the market to sell.

SATURDAY, January 14.—P. M.

The stringency in our local money market, which has prevailed during the week, is gradually giving way, and a plethora of money will soon predominate. When the new National banks and the old ones that have been nationalized will have out their full complement of circulation, it will swell the volume of additional currency to about three million four hundred thousand dollars. This large accession will give ample means to all classes to vigorously prosecute the various enterprises in the mercantile, mining or manufacturing departments, and above all enable our citizens to subscribe liberally and promptly to the Government loans.

—The closing night of the week did not find a large attendance at the People's Stock Exchange, neither was there much spirit evinced to make transactions on the part of those present. Some stock that sold very low on the previous evening rallied sufficiently to be proof against the low bids repeatedly made for them by parties whom are known to be already holders, and whose confidence in them appears unshaken. They tried hard to purchase Ritchie at par, but utterly failed, also Tarr, Story and Cherry run, although few lots sord down to 100, yet it is held stiff at 105@120. The sales this evening were

250 shares Pittsburgh and Philadelphia... 128
100 do Rost.....no 135
200 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run... 105
300 do do do do ... 106
200 do do do do ... 106

The amount of subscriptions to the Government loans through the Fourth National Bank of this city foots up one million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The large sum has been taken within a few weeks.

At Boston on Friday copper stocks were steady. Central closed at 55, Franklin at 52, Huron at 37, Isle Royale at 16, Minnesota at 28¼, Pewable at 55, Pittsburgh at 87 and Quincy at 99¼.

What shall we do with the mutilated fractional currency is important to know by all classes of the community. The United States *Mail*, the official paper of the Post Office Department, says that "postmasters are ordered to receive all Treasury notes for stamps or postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided that one-twentieth part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned as occasion requires to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new."

New York Petroleum Market.

The demand for Crude at the current prices has been very moderate since our last, although at a concession of 1@2c a gallon, a good business could have been done. Being a small stock and light arrivals, holders have exhibited increased firmness, and despite the limited forces and the decline in Gold, have been enabled to realize an advance of ¼@1c. Refined has been dull and nominal; the ideas of buyers and sellers have been wide apart and neither have been disposed to operate. There is any, concession; with the decline in Gold, however, prices have gradually settled about one cent for Bonded and Free. The sales for the three days comprise 1,000 bbls crude, 40 @45 gravity, at 51@52½ cents; 4,000 do., 46@47 gravity, at 51@52, chiefly 52½, closing at 51¾@52; 5,000 do, 40@48 gravity, at 50 1,500 do, 46@47 gravity, this month, 52@52½; B O; 800 do to February, 10, 50; and 500 do for all February, 50; S O; and 1,000 do do, 50, B O; 1,100 do refined in bond, 72; the market closing dull; 738 do for February, 75@75¾; B O; 19,000 gallons in tin, 92; 2,200 barrels free at 92 for light straw, 85@90 for prime light straw to white, closing quiet at 92¾@93½; 300 do residuum, to arrive, at 69 75; on the spot, $10 50 is demanded; 350 do refined naphtha, 60@63; gravity, 58@ 59; and 200 do in Phila, 50.

Received at New York since 1st January—

	bbls	bbls
1864	14,901	1,835
	Exported same time—	
	1865.	1864.
	gals.	gals.
From New York	281,613	576,892
Other ports	24,110	95,116
Total	255,952	611,748
Same time in 1863	.....	644,101

Hog Products.

There was a fair business in bulk meats at 17 @19 for shoulders and sides, packed. It is becoming difficult to buy them at these figures as bidders are asking them for smoked or loose. A small sale of clear new bacon sides at 24 was recorded.

Lard was sold, to a moderate extent, at 22½; there is a stand off as the left nr. are both sellers and buyers. Mess Pork is nominal at $43 50; buyers do not care to take hold at that, nor are holders disposed to offer it, unless in want of money. Prime Beef is nothing doing in Green Meats.

The receipts of Hogs are not much in excess of the wants of the trade, and only a few houses are keeping open with the expectation of doing any more work. The range of prices may be stated as they were yesterday, $15 25 to $16.

The total foreign exports of provisions from all ports in the United states, for the fortnight ending on dates nearest to the 31 instant, and from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1864, were as follows:

	Jan. 1, '64 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1, '63 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1, '64 to Jan. 1, '63
Beef, tcs	2,400	55,034	8,750
" bbls	1,063	51,241	54,258
Pork, tcs	.....	289	2,300
" bbls	2,975	165,962	200,000
Hams, bacon, &c, lbs	2,542,600	100,575,100	206,900,700
Lard, lbs	644,500	70,627,100	134,289,200

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

As usual during the first week in January, the market has been very quiet. Some few buyers have been in town, but more for the purpose of ascertaining the character and prospects for the spring trade than for purchasing goods. Some jobbers are also prospecting this and eastern markets, but have transacted little business yet. A fair amount of orders for winter goods continues to come forward, but jobbers and manufacturers. The latter are steadily but rather moderately at work. There seems to be no general disposition on the part of producers to run up the stock of goods on hand. Labor is abundant, and goods can now be made up at a per centage cheaper than in the busy season, other things being equal.

The following are the arrivals of boots and shoes at this port for the last four years:

Cases,	1864	59,523	
"	1863	46,215	
"	1862	46,440	
"	1861	36,588	

—*Boot and Shoe Reporter.*

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils are firm, with a small business doing in sperm and whale. Lard oil has advanced to @ 2 25@2 35 for winter. large sales having been made at the former rate for No. 1, which is now held at the highest figure. Linseed is in active demand at $1 55. Petroleum comes in slowly and sparingly, with a limited inquiry; crude is scarce and quoted at 50@52 cents, without; sales of refined, sales of 250 bbls are reported at 70@74 in bond, and free oil at 95@97 as to quality.

The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last week: 3,000 bbls crude, and 2,950 bbls refined.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market continues very inactive and without any material variation to note in the price of Pig Metal, which is selling in small lots, as wanted, at $50@58 ₱ ton for the three numbers of Anthracite, cash. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms and Boiler Plates are dull, and the sales of Manufactured Iron generally are limited, and prices unsettled and in favor of the buyers.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, January 16, 1865.

Business was not active on Saturday, the demand for the leading articles being limited. Sales were of a similar description. The weather has been about as changeable as usual. The receipts of produce by the river were of a light order. Prices generally were unchanged. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. The ice has pretty much disappeared. The arrivals since our last include the Rob Roy, from Cincinnati, with a fair trip. The fleet packet Bayard came in from Parkersburg on time; she will leave to-day on time. The Golden Era, from Portsmouth, with a full cargo; she will depart for the same port at four p. m. this day. Among the boats that will have dispatch are the Anna, Captain Maratta; she leaves for Cincinnati this afternoon. The Olive, Captain Andrews, did not leave for St. Louis on Saturday; she will leave this day. The fine packet J. R. Gilmore is fast filling up for Nashville; she will get off this afternoon or to-morrow. The Pilgrim, Captain Brickell, has her sign up for Nashville. The Argonaut No. 2 is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Hard Times came in from Cincinnati with a large trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The supply on hand is not large, but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Sales 150 bbls extra family at $10 75@11 25; 100 do at $10 80@11 20; 75 bbls do at $11, and 50 do at $11 @11 10. Country lots sold at lower prices.

CHEESE—We have no change to notice either as regards prices or demand. Sales of 60 boxes at 22@23c.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. The sales were to a moderate extent, as will be perceived by the following: Wheat—No two dealers seem to agree as to the rates of this article, red being quoted at from $2@2 20; white, $2 10@2 25. Oats—The supply on hand is large; sales 400 bush, first hands, at 85@88c; sales 600 bush, from store, at 95c. Rye held at $1 45. Corn was more inquired for; sales new ear at $1 20@1 25; sales 2 cars old shelled at $1 52; also 10 cars new ear, to arrive, at $1 38, and 2 do old choice at $1 65 per bush. Barley—Spring $1 60, Fall $1 80.

SALT—Market steady; sales of 75 barrels at $3 10—delivered.

BUTTER—The market was dull. Prices range from 43@46, as per quality.

APPLES—The market was inactive. Prices were unsettled; sales of 120 barrels at $5 00@4 00 per barrel.

BACON—The market was not very active. Regular sales were made of Shoulders at 22; Sides 23; S. C. Hams 25 per pound.

FLAXSEED—The nominal rates were $2 90@3 00, with a sale of 2,000 bushels—the terms were withheld.

LEAD—The market was steady. Sale of 50 Pigs at 16.

HAY—The receipts on Saturday were limited. The sales were 4 loads on scales at 45@48.

VENISON—The receipts were large; sales of 39 head at 13@15 per pound.

POULTRY—Sales of 400 pounds Turkey at 17.

EGGS—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at 33@35.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

		Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday	January 9	.....	508	508
Tuesday	" 10	.....	1173	1173
Wednesday	" 11	.....	417	417
Thursday	" 12	.....	541	541
Friday	" 13	.....	320	320
Saturday	" 14	634	1372	2006
Total		634	4341	4965
Since January 1		4074	2191	6265

Business in the oil way was not very active, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The week's sales, taken altogether, were unusually small. Refiners say there is no money in refined oil at the present prices, so long as crude commands the rates now demanded. On the other hand, producers of crude insist that prices must decline at the wells before it can be furnished at lower figures, so that between the various parties business came pretty much to a stand still. Rumor says that certain of the refiners are selling their crude out at a profit larger than could be realized in manufacturing. One thing is very evident, prices are very unsettled; at the close of Saturday's market there was more inquiry for Crude. We give the following as the nominal rates: Crude 39c, packages returned, 44c, packages included. From Oil City we learn that holders were firm, at $11 per barrel, at the wells and the usual advance in their prices at the mouth. Eastern purchasers at the wells were plenty, which tends to hold up the figures. The holders of Refined were inclined to ask a slight advance, about one cent per gallon; the sales were quite small and principally for western export. The first and only receipt by the river was on Saturday. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

CRUDE OIL—We have but two sales to note in this day's issue; 50 bbls at 39c, packages returned, and 20 bbls do, 44c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market appeared a shade firmer; holders inclined to ask a slight advance; the transactions were 50 bbls free, in iron bbls, at 91c; 50 do, in ordinary bbls, 88c; 100 do do; bonded was held at 68c.

TAR—Market steady, with small sales, at 6¾@6¾c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Ashworth & Co.....634 bbls

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Co., 71 bbls for New York.

North American Co., 63 bbls tar for New York.

Dilworth & Co., 211 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros. & Co., 71 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Sill & Co., 49 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Patrons Oil Co., 30 bbls lubricating oil for Pittsburgh.

Kirkpatrick, 97 bbls crude for Pittsburgh.

Waring & King, 44 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

R. Ashworth, 56 bbls crude for Pittsburgh.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market during the week past has been irregular. At the beginning of the week the market ruled firmer, and on some goods prices ruled rather higher, but on the decline in Gold and Cotton, the market has relapsed into a dull state, and the improvement has been lost. The transactions have been very light, and confined mainly to the city trade.—*Shipping List.*

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 5,571 cases. Of this number 5,093 cases have been sent by rail as follows: 2,493 to New York and Pennsylvania, 273 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 2,325 to the west, including 207 for California.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales 25 hhds, 15 hhds Boone county, Ky., viz: 3 at $8@8 75, 1 at 9 25, 2 at 10@11 50, 2 at 12 25 @12 75, 1 at 13, 1 at 21, 1 at 23 75, 1 at 24 50, 1 at 29 25, 1 at 32. 5 hhds Mason county, Ky., viz: 1 at 14 50, 1 at 16 75, 1 at 19 75, 1 at 29 75. 4 hhds Indiana, viz: 1 at 6 75, 1 at 8, 1 at 14 75, 1 at 18. 2 hhds new Carroll county, Ky., viz: 1 at 19, 1 at 21.

New York Pig Iron Market.

The business in Pig is confined to small lots of No. 1 Scotch at $62@63 00. We hear of nothing in American. The market generally is quite dull. Manufacturers sell from the manufacturers hands, at $145@160, for common to refined.—*Shipping List.*

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market continues very inactive and without any material change to note in the price of Pig Metal, which is selling in small lots, as wanted, at $50@58 ₱ ton for the three numbers of Anthracite, cash. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms and Boiler Plates are dull, and the sales of Manufactured Iron generally are limited, and prices unsettled and in favor of the buyers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The market opened weak at 217¾, but afterwards improved, and closed at 219½.

EVENING BOARD.—Gold at Gallagher's Exchange sold on call at 221¼, and after call at 220¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.

Money quiet at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109¾@109½. Gold dull; opening at 218, advancing to 219½ and closing at 219. Total exports of specie to-day, $884,760. Government stocks quiet and without material change.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Petroleum quiet. Sales of crude at 51@52c; refined in bond, at 78¾c@74c; refined free, at 93@94c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Cotton lower and more doing, at $1 08@1 10 for middling. Flour—State and Western dull and 5@10c lower on common grades; $10@10 10 for extra State, $11@11 15 for round hoop Ohio, and $11 20@12 for trade brands, market closing dull. Whisky quiet without decided change; Western, $2 26@2 27. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Chicago spring, $2 25. Corn quiet and firm; $1 90@1 09 for mixed western. Oats dull and lower, at $1 06¾@1 07 for western. Sugar firm; Muscovado, 18½@20½c; Havana, 18@19½c. Molasses dull. Pork opened heavy and lower but closed more firmly, with better inquiry; $42 50 @42 75 for mess, $41 37½@41 87½, for 1883-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $41 75; $44@34 25 for prime; $40@40 50 for prime mess; also 4,000 bbls new mess for January, February, and March, sellers' and buyers option, $43@44; and 3,500 bbls for 1864 and 1865 mess for January, buyers' option, at $42@42 50; and 1,000 bbls prime mess, same option, at $41 50@41 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Hams and bacon sides quiet, with dressed hogs quiet and heavy, at 17@17¾ for western, latter price an extreme. Lard steady at 20@21¾; also 250 for February, buyers' option, at 24¾.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.

Flour firm with a good demand; sales 2,500 barrels at $9 07@9 10 for superfine, and $8 20@8 30 for extra. Wheat unchanged; Red, $2@3 05; White, $2 20@2 25. The demand for white is light. Corn $1 10@1 15 for ear, and shelled old ear $1 16. Oats firmer; sales 14,000 bush at 89c. Rye and Barley nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at $2 20. Prime mess pork advanced to $39 and holders asking higher prices at the close. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders 17 and sides 19c for packed; 18½c was refused for 10,000 lbs. Cumberland middles close. Hogs firmer; 200 lbs averages, $15 75 and receipts 1,500; sales 1,200 at 15 25@15 75; heavy, $15 85@15. Flaxseed $2 88@2 91. Clover seed, $15. Timothy seed, $6@6 25. Coffee, 45@ 47c. Gold, 218.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 14.

Receipts—1,400 bbls flour; 34,000 sacks wheat; 8,000 sacks corn; 49,000 sacks oats; 5,000 hogs. Higher wines steady and firm, at $2 12. Hogs dull, 25@30c lower; dressed in fair demand, at 14½ @15c, dividing on 200. Provisions dull; mess pork in limited demand; prime mess dull and heavy; sales at $33@@34. Hams unchanged. Lard 20¾c. Flour dull and neglected. Wheat dull, 1@1½c lower; $2 65½@66¾. Corn dull. Oats ½ cent lower.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Saint	Parkersburg.
Rob Roy	Kenister	Cincinnati.
Golden Era	Jarrett	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water in the channel, and swelling slowly. The weather was pleasant for the season.

THE Wheeling packet for to-day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at 11 a. m. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine packet, J. R. Gilmore, has changed her sign. She will load for Clarksville and Nashville, and will hereafter be in charge of Capt. R. W. Harton.

THE fine passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, is fast filling up for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The splendid passenger steamer Anna, Capt. J. H. Maratta, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is Mr. John R. Eakin, an officer who has no superiors.

THE fine side-wheel passenger steamer Bayard, Captain Saint, leaves this day at 11 a. m. for Wheeling and Parkersburg. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk, Capt D. Moore, is an officer who has no superiors. She has made one trip and her officers are delighted with her performance. We were pleased to see our old friend Judge Moore on board.

HO! FOR PORTSMOUTH!—The punctual packet Golden Era, Captain W. Kerr, leaves this day at 4 p. m., for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. We take pleasure in recommending her to passengers and shippers. Captain W. H. Bryan, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention. We are glad to learn that Captain Kerr has so far recovered as to be able to again take command.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

WIDOW BROOKS' POINT, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, TWENTY MILES ABOVE CIRO.

Editor Commercial.—The Mississippi is gorged from Alber Townsell's this point, to this dreary barren wilderness of Egypt now to assume considerable life—quite a number of steamboats being ice-bound here now. To give you a list we will commence at head of Dog Island, the Bermuda lays out in a gorge near half a mile from the Illinois shore; under Widow Waters' Point lay the Southwestern, Argus, Donald Watts, Wonsoon and Ella Fabre; in short distance above are two barges belonging to the tow-boat Raven, two barges loaded with United States forses, belonging to the tow-boat Tiber, one of these barges is damaged and the horses are on shore; above them, and under the bar, making out of the foot of Hackey Bend—and unless the river rises to throw the ice over the bar, in an apparent good harbor—we have the Empire City, Q. Loyd, tow-boat Raven, Spray, Edinburg, Kate Putnam, tow-boat Tiber and Commercial, with two new barges—in all quite a company of boats and boat men waiting the moving of the ice.

Cincinnati.—Saturday's *Commercial* says:—The Telegraph reports the Big Sandy high and running out. Here, the river has risen twenty inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, and was still swelling slowly, when we left the levee. The Falls are navigable for the largest class of steamers. The Lower Ohio is in fine navigable order, and rising. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are rising, with twenty feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis and Cairo.

Last Tuesday night, while the steamer Victress was descending the Big Sandy river, fourteen miles above the mouth, she was attacked by guerrillas, who fired thirty or forty times at the boat, with rifles and muskets. Fortunately, no one was injured.

Captain F. Ford's new steamer, the J. G. Blackford, arrived down to the levee on Monday evening, and load for Pittsburgh.

Capt. Evans is loading the Westmoreland for Nashville, in the Government service.

Capt. Chas. W. Batchelor is in the city.

Capt. Jas. W. Batchelor, of the Guidon, is also in the city. He has laid up his packet at Pittsburgh, to run as a coal boat for Cincinnati.

Louisville.—The *Press* says the river was still rising rather fast, with scant sixteen feet water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had risen two feet at the head of the falls, and nearly six feet at Portland. The weather was clear and pleasant for the season, though freezing in the shade.

On the falls last evening there were fully twelve feet water, which was enough for all navigable purposes, and the river then rising a little less than an inch per hour.

The Cumberland river is again assuming mighty proportions, with nearly twenty feet of water on the shoals on Wednesday, which was a very rapid rise, and a freshet was apprehended. The boating trade at Nashville was very dull, with no arrivals or departures, and the Planter, for Louisville, the only boat advertised on Wednesday.

The Cumberland river fleet had been ordered to the Tennessee river, making the boating business quite active at that point. The only boat on the city wharf last evening were the Magenata, Rocket, and Phantom. The J. T. McCombs had been sent over the river to load.

The Mississippi river is still closed, or blockaded by ice, and navigation suspended.

Saint Louis.—*The Gorge Moved Eight Miles.*—Saturday's *Commercial* says: The river rose a few inches yesterday. There is four and a half feet of water in the channel to Cape Girardeau.

The ice continues firm on all the rivers above here.

The weather was mild and the thaw continues unabated, with the wind in the South.

The Gorge above Cairo has lately been going to pieces. A gentlemen who lately left that vicinity, and made careful examination into the condition of things, believes that with a continued thaw the gorge will be gone by to-night. Eight miles of it had departed, and the boats had moved from close inland to Brook's. Most of them were lying at the Illinois bank.

The Lillie Martin left for Chester yesterday. The Tilton left for Alton as usual.

The Silver Lake left for Chester Thursday evening.

There are partly loaded and waiting here for the gorge to give way, and for more water, a large number of steamers, including the Shamrock, Sam. Gaty, Paragon, Luna, Commonwealth, War Eagle and Albert Pearce.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

ja9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dohrman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

Wm. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. OGPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
JOS. McCINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
ja10 tfApril St. Louis, Mo.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling. Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer, G. M'L. PORTER,

T. L. Taylor, Captain, L. F. Reeler, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Sturl, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Courson, Commander, leaves Zanesville every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh,
an30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Kerr Commander, W. H. Bryan, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 8 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONIA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receive freight through to Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side-wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

J. G. Saint, Master, Daniel Moore, Clerk.

Leaves Wheeling every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling at 5 p. m. same days.

Leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 p. m.

Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.

Leaves Parkersburg at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.
No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. G. W. Reed, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
14 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ANNA, Captain Maratta, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
4 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 16th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE, J. M. Andrews, Commander, will leave as announced above

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville and Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 16th, at 4 p. m. The light draught passenger steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. Brickell, Commander, will leave as announced above

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
5 JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 16th at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, Harton, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

de19 Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 21 Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SELLING CHEAP

Winter Cloaks, at cost,

Winter Long Shawls, at cost,

BALMORALS, at cost.

Ja16

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of

MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS

Of the best quality, in every size.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:

WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street.

Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23

FUR CAPS.

A large assortment of

FUR CAPS,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.

For Sale Cheap.

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,

NUBIAS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

SCARFS,

SACKING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.

CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

COMFORTS,

SCARFS,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S

WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,

92 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no30

CLOTHING.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

PRESIDENT!

It is ordered that one and all in want of

CLOTHING!

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

At Wholesale or Retail,

SHALL GO AND EXAMINE THE NEW OPENING

of

N. GROSSMAYER,

No. 47 Fifth street,

de24-1y OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

ROBBINS'

HERMETICAL BARREL.

VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH LINE, 163 Broadway, cor. Dey st., (Oil Depot, Jersey City, New York, November 26, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary.*

155 Broadway.

We have received at our Yard at Penhorn City, New Jersey, an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels having the Brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Co." (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this cask shows it to be in perfect order, not the operation of leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels of the invoice were in fair order, but has leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.

TREMBLEY, PHELPS & CO.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary,*

153 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 13th of October last, an envoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which we found two barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order. No evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.

E. H. VALENTINE,
Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it, A HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of prepar